

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

Vol. XLIII

San Francisco, April 6, 1945

No. 10

## Status of Various Labor Measures Submitted to California Legislature

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

A.B.220(Lyons), a Federation sponsored bill, providing unemployment insurance coverage of employers of one or more employees instead of the present floor of four, passed the Assembly by a vote of 60 to 1. The measure was referred to the Committee on Social Welfare by the Senate. The Senate Committee has taken no action of A.B.220, but has considered S.B.1095, containing similar provisions.

S.B.1095(Shelley et al) is still on file, together with A.B.220, as it failed to get favorable recommendation, the supporters of the measures having succeeded in getting only four votes, six being required for a "do pass." The roll call vote showed the following voting for it: H. E. Dillinger, H. R. Judah, John F. Shelley, and Jesse M. Mayo; against: Charles Brown, R. R. Cunningham, Hugh P. Donnelly, Frank W. Mixter, Clarence C. Ward, and Fred Weybret. Considering the vote, considerable doubt is felt by the supporters of the measure as to whether it will be passed at this session.

A.B.1538(Lyons et al), which reduces the waiting period from two weeks to one week before unemployment benefits may be received, passed the Assembly by the decisive vote of 73 to 1, the lone dissenter being Assemblyman Lorne Middough of Long Beach. This measure will also have to run the gauntlet of the Senate Social Welfare Committee.

S.B.989(Desmond), a bill opposed by labor, and which would exclude insurance agents from the benefit of unemployment insurance, passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes. Senator Chris N. Jespersen gave notice that he would ask for reconsideration.

S.B.1089(Shelley et al), proposing a tri-partite appeal board, was refused favorable recommendation by the Senate Social Welfare Committee. The vote was 4 to 4, with two members absent and one not voting. Voting for the bill were: H. E. Dillinger, Hugh P. Donnelly, H. R. Judah, and John F. Shelley; against: Charles Brown, Frank W. Mixter, Fred Weybret, and Jesse M. Mayo.

A.B.873(Maloney), granting pensions for widows and orphans under the Workmen's Compensation Law, received a "do pass" by the Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations.

A.B.2087 and 2088(Johnson) also received a favorable nod from the same committee. These would continue the emergency relaxation of laws relative to women and minors for another two years, but contain penalty provisions making enforcement more practical and efficient.

A.B.270(McMillan) was given a "do pass" by the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee. This establishes minimum standards of ventilation in the projection booths of motion picture theatres.

Assembly approved bills A.B.906 and 907 (Price et al), received favorable recommendation by the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency and are now on the floor of the Senate for final consideration. These bills improve the conditions of a large group of state employees, most of whom are in the low-paid brackets, by providing that sick leave and vacations shall be computed on the basis of a 5-day instead of a 5½-day week.

A.B.274(Hawkins et al), liberalizing the present law relative to child care centers, passed the Assembly

55 to 12. In seeking to have the measure reconsidered, Assemblyman Phil Davis of Santa Monica mustered only 32 votes. The supporters of the measure had 43.

S.B.1253(Seawell) and A.B.58(Hawkins et al), providing equal pay for women doing the same work as men, have bogged down in the Senate Committee on Labor. Further efforts will be made to get one of these bills agreed upon if mutually acceptable amendments can be arrived at.

S.B.10(Ward), companion bill to A.B.208, permitting the use of photostatic process in the office of county recorders, was tabled by committee on Local Government.

S.B.85(Mayo), companion bill to S.B.10, sponsored by the California Employment and Reconstruction Commission, appropriates \$300,000 for the purpose of creating a Subsequent Injuries Fund to be used to pay the difference between the amount which an injured employee will receive for the injuries sustained by him and the amount which would compensate such injured employee as a result of an entire disability caused by such subsequent injuries. It further provides that any payments for permanent disability from any federal or state funds shall be deducted from any payments to be made from this Subsequent Injuries Fund. It received a "do pass" from the Senate Labor Committee and was re-referred to the Finance Committee because it carries an appropriation.

S.B.698(Carter), authorizing a commissioner or any referee of the Industrial Accident Commission to make and issue findings, orders, decisions, or awards in all matters referred to him for that purpose, without such reference contained in any specific order or by the rules of the Commission, got a "do pass" from the Senate Labor Committee after amendment.

A.B.1537(Lyons et al), increasing the duration of benefit rights to a uniform 26 weeks for every claimant and containing other liberal provisions, after being amended to provide that no payment exceed 50% of wages paid in the base period, is stalemated in the committee where all liberal unemployment measures supported by labor are being opposed by a combined lobby, representing 20 groups, who resist any liberalization of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

### Named W.L.B. Vice-Chairman

Lloyd K. Garrison has been appointed vice-chairman of the War Labor Board by President Roosevelt. He succeeds George W. Taylor, who was recently moved up to the chairmanship. Garrison, on leave as dean of the University of Wisconsin's law school, joined the board in 1942 as general counsel. He was one of the original members of the National Labor Relations Board.

**DONATE BLOOD**  
to the  
**RED CROSS**  
**Blood Procurement Center**

## Senate Rejects Manpower Proposal by 46-29 Vote

The Senate last Tuesday rejected the manpower bill, which had previously been adopted by the House by a narrow margin. The Associated Press report on the action of the Senate was, in part, as follows:

"The Senate overrode President Roosevelt today [Tuesday] with a crushing 46 to 29 rejection of a bill empowering the administration to freeze workers to war jobs and apply other sweeping manpower controls.

"Convinced that further efforts to win votes for the measure were futile, Majority Leader Barkley tuckered and sat by helplessly as the margin rolled in at it.

Previously was understood that the showdown would be delayed until tomorrow.

"While, at the suggestion of Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, the Senate approved a motion to seek a further conference with the House in an effort at a new compromise, the feeling prevailed that there was no prospect of any manpower legislation at all.

"The last hope of passage of the pending bill faded yesterday when Senator Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, one of its original sponsors, joined the lineup against it after James F. Byrnes, just before quitting as War Mobilization Director, called for its passage.

"Johnson said that with Byrnes retiring to civil life 'it is a poor time to freeze other people to their jobs.'

### L.-M. GROUP CHARGED PLOT

WASHINGTON.—Charges that Administration officials conspired to stampede Congress into passing forced-labor legislation were made by the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

The charges were based on evidence brought to light at several hearings on the "voluntary" labor mobilization plan put into effect recently in New Bedford, Conn., while Congress was considering compulsory legislation. It was advertised as a "voluntary" plan, but under it local W.M.C. officials, without consulting labor or management, sought to force workers to shift from textile to tire plants.

Workers rebelled at the tactics, and the champions of a forced-labor law, in and out of Congress, seized upon the New Bedford episode as "proof" that "the voluntary system had failed" and coercive legislation was necessary.

However, the W.M.C. labor-management committee in Washington, after a thorough investigation, concluded unanimously that the New Bedford scheme was deliberately staged for its effect on Congress and not to solve the local manpower situation.

"Application of the 'forced release' program in New Bedford was for the purpose of lobbying Congress in support of compulsory service legislation," the committee declared.

"We are convinced from the clear evidence, painstakingly reviewed during a half dozen long meetings, that there was an attempt to create a situation which could be called a 'failure' of the voluntary method."

"Brass hats" operated behind the scenes on the

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 3)



## President's Inquiry Seeks Guaranteed Annual Wage

A.F.L. News Service

President Roosevelt ordered an official study made of the possibility of extending throughout American industry a guaranteed annual wage—"one of the main aspirations of American workers."

The study will be made by the advisory board to the Office of War Mobilization, composed of labor, management, agriculture and government representatives, and on which President William Green represents the A.F.L.

The President acted upon request of the National War Labor Board which said that increasing interest in a guaranteed annual wage "is part of the search for continuity of employment which is, perhaps, the most vital economic and social objective in our times."

Several A.F.L. unions have succeeded in instituting annual wage plans in a few industries but management, in most cases, has been extremely reluctant to undertake the responsibility of guaranteeing employment and wages over periods even of one year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor made public a survey which indicates that the annual wage idea, while growing, has made little headway against management opposition.

The report showed that approximately 42,500 workers are covered by guaranteed employment or annual wages. Most of the workers receiving the guaranteed wage are employed in consumers goods, service and distributive industries, B.L.S. declared.

"Although there are a few outstanding examples in manufacturing companies of considerable size, the total number of employees in manufacturing industries who are covered by agreements providing guaranteed employment is very small, about 12,500," the report disclosed.

"Broadly, the plans provided in current employer-union agreements are of two kinds," B.L.S. revealed; "those guaranteeing employment and those guaranteeing annual wages. The employment-guarantee plans specify the number of weeks or hours of work to be provided employees each year without specifying the amount of earnings to be received. In other words, what is guaranteed is a year's job with the total annual earnings left a variable. Under annual wage plans, the employee is guaranteed a weekly income throughout the year regardless of daily or seasonal fluctuations in employment. Actually, the distinction between guaranteed employment and annual wage plans is one of emphasis only, for if the em-

ployer cannot furnish sufficient work to fulfill the contract, wages must be paid for the balance of the time guaranteed."

About 6500 union contracts in manufacturing industries were examined, and B.L.S. found that 132 had some form of guaranteed employment or annual wage plan covering 142 companies. Eighty-eight of these companies, employing about 5850 workers, now guarantee a full year's employment or wages, the remaining 54 companies, employing about 6500 workers, provide guarantees of less than one year.

"Most of the guarantee provisions," said B.L.S., "have qualifications which allow cancellation or modification under specified circumstances and which extend the guarantee to only a limited number of employees."

## Manpower Bill Defeated

(Continued from Page One)

New Bedford plan, which they sought to use as a "guinea pig," the committee said.

It was instituted on "orders from Washington" and regulations which require the area manpower director to consult first with his local labor-management committee were ignored.

Actually, the New Bedford experience, far from demonstrating the failure of voluntary means, "proves conclusively that compulsion will not work and that war goods cannot be produced by remote control."

"The citizens of New Bedford, when freed from bureaucratic coercion, can solve their manpower problems satisfactorily through voluntary community effort," the committee stressed.

"Our committee is unshaken in its belief that free men are more productive than forced labor."

"We are convinced that the lessons of the New Bedford case will have a salutary effect upon the country. Government officials are put on notice that they should apply compulsion only as a last resort and then only after consultative steps have been taken."

The committee revealed, too, that it had sought to persuade Manpower Director Paul V. McNutt to revoke the New Bedford program, "wipe the slate clean and start on a fresh basis." McNutt later indicated he may do so if New Bedford submits an "acceptable substitute." Labor and management in that city are working on such a substitute now.

## PLAN FOR NEW LABOR SCHOOL

URBANA, Ill.—Strong support has been evidenced for the recommendation of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that a department of labor education be established at the University of Illinois.

A. C. Willard, president of the university, said the school is definitely committed to this new line of education "which we believe will have the support of management as well as labor." The Illinois Legislature has been asked to appropriate funds to install the new department.

## WOLL NOMINATION CONFIRMED

The nomination of J. Albert Woll, son of Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice president, for a second term as U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois has been confirmed by the Senate. His original term expired last Oct. 10.



One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

## Outdoor Furniture

For patio, garden or veranda. Splendid variety; excellent construction; colorful and cushioned; attractively priced. Liberal terms.

First floor — Lachman Bros.

## Union Heads Favor Bill for U. S. Air Line Monopoly

WASHINGTON.—As labor representatives asked the Senate Commerce sub-committee on aviation to support the McCarran bill for a single American flag line to handle U. S. overseas commercial aviation, other labor spokesmen expressed fear before a Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee that an executive agreement drafted at the Chicago Conference on Post-War International Aviation would nullify this policy.

At the hearing of the Foreign Relations group the witnesses found support from Senator Brewster, of Maine, who declared that under the executive agreement 54 foreign nations could obtain and land traffic at airports in this country.

Supporting the McCarran bill were H. W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Martin H. Miller, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Foreign Relations sub-committee heard Brown, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, and Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Senator McCarran, sitting at the Commerce sub-committee hearing, asserted:

"Right now this country, which has been giving and giving, is confronted by a declaration from the nation to which we have given most (he later identified this country as Great Britain) of its intention to dominate post-war international air commerce. I think we should meet that challenge."

W. G. Flinn read the statement of Brown, who was before the other committee. It said that the union was interested in jobs for machinists in aviation manufacturing after the war and declared that "American-flag enterprises in the foreign field, whether shipping or communications," had "continually lost out in competition with the great foreign-flag monopolies because we have tried to keep up the fiction of competition between American companies in the foreign field."

## Veterans Favor Medical Plan, Oppose A. B. 1953

Favoring the prepaid medical health bill supported by the California State Federation of Labor, the Veterans Committee for Social Legislation, composed of veterans of the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II, is firmly convinced, as stated by Gene Marey, chairman of the committee, that enactment of prepaid health insurance in California would be in the best public interest and a boon to hundreds of thousands of citizens of the community.

The same Committee went on record to oppose A.B.1953, which prohibits unions and workers' organizations from levying assessments to participate in political campaigns or to oppose legislation detrimental to their interests. The committee is of the opinion that this is a class legislation, as it does not prohibit anti-labor groups from raising funds in any manner they see fit to introduce initiative petitions and referendums opposing the interests of working men and women.

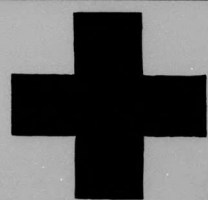
A number of other American Legion posts and veterans of Foreign Wars have also expressed opposition to this measure, and numerous telegrams have been sent to the appropriate legislative committees, requesting their support of the prepaid medical health plan.

**MAX A. MULDER**

Union Public Accountant

3004 Sixteenth Street

Market 6260



**GIVE  
NOW**

**KEEP RED CROSS  
AT HIS SIDE!**

**WEINSTEIN CO.**

- 1041 MARKET
- 100 MARKET
- 615 MARKET
- 1620 POLK
- 119 POST



## Labor Statistics Bureau Head in Warning Against Production Loss in Inducting Highly Skilled Men

WASHINGTON.—Warning against indiscriminate drafting for the armed forces of men whose "know how" cannot be replaced in war production—a warning that was given by the American Federation of Labor more than 2 years ago—was sounded here by A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Acting Commissioner Hinrichs spoke on the 557th broadcast of the Labor News Review, over Station WTOP, Columbia Broadcasting System, as the guest of Albert N. Dennis, founder and conductor of the program.

While Hinrichs admitted that the nation faces a serious manpower problem, he emphasized that the picture is not entirely unfavorable and that workers are still being obtained for changing war requirements. His subject was "Employment—Current Facts and Trends."

### Cites "Splendid Record"

After referring to a statement made some weeks ago by Mr. Dennis, showing that factories, stores, railroads and mines have already hired more than 6.5 million workers, half of them women, who would look for jobs in normal times and also that most persons are working 6 days a week, whereas they formerly worked 5, Hinrichs said:

"This is a splendid record, and made possible our tremendous expansion in munitions production without any serious curtailment of the living standards of most American families."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "the manpower pinch is definitely with us and must be faced. In the last 12 months we increased the size of our armed forces by about 1¼ million men and women. These 1¼ million had to come from somewhere, and our figures suggest that a large proportion of them came out of civilian employment. This shows up in a drop of nearly 850,000 in the number of men and women working in all kinds of industrial and commercial jobs during the past year.

### Care in Recruiting Urged

"Most of us are reminded every day of the manpower problem. Sometimes, the restaurant service is slow or it takes a long time to get waited on at the grocery store. Perhaps we have to wait two weeks or more to get our shoes fixed or a radio repaired. While all of these things are annoying, they can hardly be called substantial sacrifices.

Much more important is what is happening to employment in our factories where we produce munitions and the essentials for civilian living. We must be very careful in recruiting the 900,000 men that the Army and Navy will need over the next 6 months not to take men with skills and experience that cannot be replaced. Tool makers, for instance, require years of training; but they are part of the backbone of a factory's working force on whom the production of the entire plant depends.

"Then there are many heavy jobs—in foundries, in mines, in lumbering operations—where the men are needed. They can't be replaced by women or by young boys just out of school. If men are drafted from these essential industries, production will go down unless they can be replaced by men from other industries.

"In February our factories had just a little over 13 million wage earners—about a million less than a year ago. This drop affected practically all of the various manufacturing industries, iron and steel, food products, machinery, textiles, and the others.

"But the most significant changes are those which have occurred in the last few months. They reflect the changing requirements by the armed forces. Munitions employment reached a peak on November 1943. From that time on, because of increasing efficiency, we were able to maintain a steady flow of production with a decreasing number of workers. Then too, optimistic predictions of an early collapse of Germany caused some cut-backs in war production. So employment declined for about a year.

"Battle experience in the fall of 1944, however, led the Army to revise its estimates of the need for certain kinds of products—shells, for example. Production in wartime must always be responsive to changing needs. So also must be employment. Thus last December this downward trend in munitions employment had to be reversed. In February there were about 50,000 more wage earners in munitions factories than in November, 1944. This isn't the whole story, however. Fewer workers are needed and are employed in shipyards today than last fall.

### "Employment Still Responsive"

"On the other hand, in the industries manufacturing ordnance materials—the iron and steel products industries and the chemical industries, for example—many more workers are needed. Employment in these industries alone expanded by nearly 120,000, drawing workers from civilian industries and from those munitions industries that are still contracting slightly.

"This doesn't mean that we have all the workers we need at the places where they are needed for munitions production. In February, for example, the War Manpower Commission reported an immediate need for 173,000 more workers in plants that were behind schedule. But our figures do show that the story is not entirely unfavorable—that employment is still responsive to the needs of changing war requirements."

### "Stay on Job"

In closing Hinrichs pointed out that government figures indicate that there is no relief in sight for the home front until the war with Germany is over.

"Actually," he added, "I think we must look forward to even fewer of the necessities of life in our trade and service industries in the interests of maintaining essential production. For the next few months we shall require more and more workers for munitions production. Every worker needs to stay on his job. Still more workers are needed in tight labor market areas. Above all men are needed in essential work, but there is also again a need for more and more women workers in munitions plants and also in less appealing but nevertheless indispensable service industries that keep life rolling on the home front."

### WISDOM

"Let us strive to improve ourselves, for one cannot remain stationary: one either progresses or retrogrades."—Mme. Du Deffand.

## Drafting Seniority Policy to Speed Work for Veterans

Acting to head off any move to pit war veterans against civilian workers in the post-war scramble for jobs, organized labor is participating in a concerted effort to settle once and for all thorny questions on seniority.

The American Federation of Labor prevailed upon Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Administration, to establish a joint committee of labor, industry and servicemen's organization representatives to draft a clear-cut seniority policy. The labor representatives named by General Hines were headed by A.F.L. President William Green and include C.I.O. and railroad brotherhood spokesmen.

The A.F.L. has repeatedly made it clear that it favors giving servicemen seniority for the time they have served in the armed forces and many A.F.L. unions have organized training and re-employment centers for war veterans. Some over-eager representatives of veteran organizations, however, have tried to claim super-seniority for servicemen which would permit them to displace workers with life-long seniority preference and even veterans of the first World War.

Union chiefs described establishment of the committee as a hopeful sign that differences over a re-employment of veterans may be ironed out at the conference table without bitter clashes in the post-war period. Negotiations are already under way within the committee for a policy on protecting and extending job opportunities for returning service men.

Meanwhile, a showdown is looming among government agencies over the question of "super-seniority" for veterans.

Some time ago, an American Legion official, while serving in Selective Service, put out a ruling sustaining such "super-seniority." Other veterans' organizations are strongly opposing the interpretation, however, contending that under it, men who served in this war could "bump" from jobs veterans of the first World War. Union spokesmen and most employers have likewise condemned the ruling. They maintain it misinterprets the Selective Service Act and may lead to chaos in industry after the war.

The issue has been put before the 12-man advisory council of the Re-employment and Re-training Administration for a decision.

### GET WORKERS FROM JAIL

U.S. employment officers are making daily visits to the jails of Salt Lake and Denver to recruit minor offenders for war jobs upon their release, the War Manpower Commission reported. Judges have cooperated by letting some prisoners instead of serving out their sentences. The federal employment service in Denver reported that 360 jail inmates were recruited in two months and that 277 of them made good. In Salt Lake City 240 war workers were obtained in six months from jails.

*Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.*

## Protect Your Valuables

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF ALL SIZES  
AVAILABLE AT

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MISSION BRANCH:

CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO

### United Undertakers

Established July, 1863

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street  
Telephone Valencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL



## LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL (A.F.L.)

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
San Francisco, 3, California  
Telephone: HEmlock 3924

W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1945

### NOTE TO READERS

During the absence of the undersigned for the coming two or three weeks, issuing of the *LABOR CLARION* will be in charge of Will J. French. He requires no introduction to union labor, being a veteran of its ranks, is a member of the Typographical Union and is a former editor of this paper, having retired when he was named to the Industrial Accident Commission when it was originally established in California under the regime of Governor Hiram W. Johnson, and in which position he made an outstanding record in pioneering the work in that field, and gained a wide acquaintanceship throughout the state and nation. Throughout his career he has "carried a card," has made a thorough study of the labor movement and has been both a writer and lecturer on the subject.

Regular correspondents of the *LABOR CLARION*, and others having news items for publication, are asked to give Mr. French all assistance and co-operation possible in the work on the paper he has so kindly consented to perform.

W. N. Mappin.

### On City Employees and Payroll

The 852,000 employees of the nation's cities and towns draw a monthly payroll of \$122,000,000, the International City Managers Association has reported.

The association said that late 1944 saw the continuous decline of local government employees arrested, standing now at the 852,000 figure.

Despite the decline in number of employees, however, the total payroll has shown a steady advance in the last 2 years, as illustrated by an increase in payroll indexes from 109 in July, 1942, to 122 in July, 1944.

Accompanying the general decline in number of municipal employees was a general increase in length of the regular, or normal workweek for city hall personnel, though much of the increase occurred in the smaller cities.

On the basis of figures received from 965 cities of 10,000 or more population, employees of four-fifths of the cities work between 38 and 46 hours weekly, as compared to 1943, when three-fourth of the cities were in this category.

#### Longer Hours in Smaller Cities

On a population basis, 12 of the 14 cities of more than 500,000 population have a workweek of less than 42 hours, as do 70 percent of the cities in the next—150-500,000 population—class.

In the smaller cities—those of 10-25,000 population—however, more than half have a workweek in excess of 42 hours, and all but one of the 11 cities in which employees work 50 or more hours are in this smaller population group.

### Who Tells 'Em?

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, of New York City, has been taking it on the chin because he authorized restaurants and cafes to stay open until 1 a. m. instead of closing on the federal curfew order at 12. There is even talk of a successful opposing candidate against him in the next election.

His Honor has had a lot of political experience, and, from all reports, he has made the big town a darn good mayor. When the 12 o'clock curfew order came from a Washington desk the people of his town and the newspapers demanded that he do something; and he did it. And then the demands left him out on the limb.

La Guardia served in the last war and he has served in Congress, and he probably knows that a man or a committee can sit behind a desk in Washington and issue all kinds of orders, regardless of whether they are needed or whether the people want them.

Action of the military services in chasing service men from the hot spots at 12 indicates much closer co-operation than we have seen against violators of other federal orders, but the Little Flower sticks fast. He knows his people.

Most towns and most spots in those towns automatically closed at 12 when the order was issued, unquestionably blindly following orders, all believing they are helping in the war effort.

But, after all, isn't that just about the situation that has prevailed in Germany? When Hitler or one of his minions issued an order the people were compelled to comply without the people having anything to say about it.

Perhaps we want that in this country, and perhaps that is what we are fighting against. And perhaps Fiorello is American enough to resent being ordered to do something that will do more harm than good.—*International Labor News Service.*

### Women Workers in Army Depots

Extensive use of women workers in Army supply depots, the vital link between the production line and the fighting line, was reported by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on the basis of a study by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. The study was requested by Army depot commanders to assist in determining suitable jobs and conditions for safe and efficient employment of women in depot industrial operations.

"Large proportions of women are now being employed in Army warehousing jobs as a result of modern mechanized equipment, scientific personnel, and job organization practices," the report says.

Most women were inexperienced when hired but have been trained on the job, it is pointed out. In the majority of the depots they are praised as satisfactory, good, careful, efficient, or even "wonderful" workers.

The report shows that in 12 depots visited by the bureau in 1943, women constituted close to one-third of the civilian force and more than one-fourth of the industrial workers.

### 65-Cent Wage "Floor" Proposed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution directing the National War Labor Board, in passing on requests for wage increases, to consider any rate below 65 cents an hour as "substandard," was offered in the Senate last week by Senators Claude Pepper, Robert M. LaFollette and Olin D. Johnston.

The proposed rate, Pepper said, is the rock-bottom minimum for subsistence. That fact, he recalled, was demonstrated by a Senate committee which last summer investigated the plight of low-wage workers.

Organized labor is supporting the Pepper-LaFollette-Johnston proposal.

Under the Wage-Hour Act, the legal minimum is 40 cents an hour. In many cases the War Labor Board has granted a minimum of 50 cents an hour, and has now boosted the "floor" to 55 cents.

## Comment on the News

From International Labor Service News

When we read some of the hokum in the daily papers and magazines we wonder just what some of our leading propagandists think this war is all about.

Some of them seem to want us to believe that we have sent our boys all over the world with guns on their shoulders and grenades in their hands so that they can come back and dunk some more doughnuts, eat more hot dogs, and throw bottles at the umpire.

All of course without having a Hitler to tell them when.

It should be remembered that on December 7, 1941, Jap planes just about ruined Pearl Harbor and had they followed up their victory there is no telling what they would have done to the western part of the United States. They caught our military experts unprepared, and had they followed up their attack we would now be—to speak plainly—in a hell of a fix.

\* \* \*

Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito at that time had the opportunity to give us the dirty end of the stick, and it was only because of their blunder that we didn't get it.

Of course, the fact that Japan did not follow through gave us time to recover and start beating the living daylights out of her, and before we are through she will be back on her little island a sadder but wiser nation.

But let's not kid ourselves about what we are fighting for. We are fighting to assure our people that no nation, no matter how crazy their military leaders might become, can attack our people or our outposts and get away with it. And before we are through with them they will believe that just as fervently as we do.

\* \* \*

"As we lift wartime controls we must determine what economic functions we shall assign to the government and what responsibilities shall be retained by industries and unions of workers. In other words, we must decide upon the kinds and degree of political controls that we can allocate to the government without impairment of our economic or political freedom.

"The same basic problem of maintaining freedom follows our economic and political interests into the international field. In our concern for security against war and aggression, we must not forget that our freedoms rest on individual and political rights.

"The war will not destroy the purposes and practices of all-powerful governments. We face the difficulties and hazards of developing a basis of co-operation through the United Nations organizations of nations committed democratic ideals and nations committed to government-controlled institutions.

"Upon this venture depends the future of freedom."—William Green in *American Federationist*.

### Green Named Judge of Contest

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed one of the judges in the National Peace Treaty Contest, which will award \$10,000 in war bond prizes for the best practical peace treaties which can be applied to the world at the end of the war.

A total of 100 prizes will be awarded for the best treaties of 1000 words or less. The National Peace Treaty Contest opened on March 17 and will close midnight, April 15. All legal residents of the United States and members of the armed forces wherever they may be are eligible. National headquarters are at 350 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Vice-President Harry S. Truman also will be a member of the distinguished panel of judges who will decide the winning entries. Winners will be judged by how practical and how workable their plans and ideals are for the coming peace.



# LET'S MAINTAIN OUR AMERICAN STANDARDS

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

After the war one of the greatest difficulties organized labor will have to face is the maintenance of American labor union standards. Our general policy should be to attempt to raise the standards of workers in other countries to our level. We should not be a part of any scheme to lower American standards to those of the workers in various foreign lands.

In order to carry on world commerce there is always a tendency among internationalists to urge a leveling process for prices of goods in all nations throughout the world. Of course, lowered prices mean lowered wages.

Eventually, through an orderly tapering-off method, tariffs and other trade barriers might be reduced but it would be a terrific economic shock to the American way of life if our protective walls were demolished overnight in order to create a dribbling exchange of goods between our nation and other countries of the world.

Compared with wages of American workers, wages of foreign workers are extremely low. One must always take into consideration, however, that the workers in other lands are not as efficient as those in the United States and Canada. With the use of modern machinery, however, they will go a long way toward equalling the production of the average worker in our country. Just before the war in China, coolie or common labor received only \$5 (in United States money) each month, and carpenters received about \$10 a month. In India, the present wage in the textile industry for a week of 54 hours is \$2.60 (in our money) and bricklayers receive only \$2.40 each week. In the coal mining industry miners receive \$1 for a 60-hour week. These potentially industrial nations that "experts" on global affairs desire to make competitors of the United States are now being furnished with American machinery and it is well worth our time to consider the fact that when they have supplied domestic needs that their goods will be used to bid down American made products.

When we study the difference in wages between America and other countries, it is impossible to understand how we can maintain American standards on a "free trade" basis with the rest of the world. It is possible that over a long period of time tariffs can be gradually lowered to create a greater exchange of goods, but a sudden shift to open markets right after the war would spell ruin for America. The internationalists would sell America short. The foundation for labor's post-war international policy should

depend on economics rather than politics. The basis for our international economy should be the American labor standard.

At the very height of our foreign trade our exports were never greater than 10 per cent of our production. Many reliable authorities contend that if our own workers in America were well housed, clothed and fed we could easily absorb the amount that we exported in normal years and in that way we should become economically independent. At least we should be able to become self-sufficient in such a degree that we should not have to depend on the rest of the world except for only a few, if any, of the necessities of life. With a stabilized economy America can play even a greater part in co-operation with other nations to maintain world peace.

Early in his administration, President Roosevelt appointed George N. Peek as a Special Adviser to study our foreign trade. In his report he stated: "Our foreign trade for the 38 years between 1896 and 1934 did not bring us a profit, but brought a loss of \$22,-000,000,000."

Our exports for 1944 were over \$14,000,000,000 but 80 per cent of this amount was lend-lease. Our commercial exports last year were only half normal, amounting to \$2,800,000,000. There is no question that after the war there will be a great demand for American goods. Then the question arises as to what the foreign countries that have been engaged in destructive warfare for years will use for money.

It is difficult for anyone to estimate the results of our foreign trade for the next ten or twenty years, but it is safe to say that instead of bringing a profit it will bring a loss of many more billions of American dollars than it did during the period for which the Peek study was made.

One of the most vital problems of organized labor during the post-war period will be to maintain American wages. We are all Americans first, but must be trade unionists second. We, naturally, assume that America will do everything it can to help the war-ravaged nations that have suffered during this disastrous global war. Before trade unionists become involved in world power politics, however, I believe we should, as trade unionists, give our attention first to maintaining the high standards that have been established by the American Federation of Labor over a period of 64 years.

We should set an example for the rest of the world as we have done in the past. We must not allow the-

orists to drag the wages of American workers down to the level of foreign countries. Apart from the humanitarian aspects, in this connection one of the most practical activities that we have taken has been the creation of the free trade union fund through which we hope to establish or rehabilitate the labor movements of Europe destroyed by the Fascists and Nazis.

In America, there is no better way of sustaining our wages, hours and conditions than by buying back goods and patronizing services that are union right here in America. All loyal trade unionists will naturally buy only from firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button. In addition, we must urge consumers generally to purchase only union-made products and to use only union services. Of all the post-war plans that have been devised, I sincerely believe that this is one of the outstanding methods through which organized labor can keep America on the high economic level.

When our government sends American goods under lend-lease to other countries the letters "U. S." are prominently displayed on every package. With 85 per cent of the goods shipped abroad union-made, it is regrettable that the Union Label is not displayed on every article. This emblem of free trade unionism would guarantee to the workers of other lands that the products were made by American trade unionists in the arsenal of democracy. It would be an inspiration to workers in every land to raise their own standards to that of American workers which, in turn, would be the best means of bringing about a leveling-off process through which there could be an equal interchange of goods without lowering the wages and working conditions of toilers anywhere in the world.

When considered from a purely selfish viewpoint a trade unionist should buy Union Label goods to protect his job, to insure his union wages, and to maintain steady employment.

If considered from a patriotic standpoint, a member of a labor union and his family should buy only union label goods and use only union services to sustain the national income to a point that will yield sufficient revenue to pay for the cost of the war.

On an American basis, the purchases of union label products stabilizes our economy and creates greater security. The increased purchasing power derived from union wages is the main factor in maintaining our security as well as the American standard of living.

## WELL-KNOWN LONDON WRITER DISCUSSES "A TEST CASE FOR BRITISH LABOR"

By GORDON SCHAFFER, Political and Industrial Correspondent of "Reynold's News" (London Sunday paper), and Radio Commentator. Member of Executive Council, National Union of Journalists

Britain's engineering unions will shortly take to the National Arbitration Tribunal claims for a wage increase on the result of which the trend of post-war relations in British industry may very well hinge.

In accordance with agreed procedure, the demand was discussed in the first place among the Engineering Employers' Federation and the workers' representatives' unions, including the 950,000-strong Amalgamated Engineering Union and a group of some thirty smaller organizations. The employers were unable to meet the claims and stressed in their reply the heavy commitments facing the country, and the uncertain economic outlook of the world. Now both sides will state their case before the Tribunal, whose award will be binding on both sides.

Other aspects of the unions' claim, also rejected by the employers, won't go to the Tribunal, but will be the subject of further consideration by the organizations concerned. These comprise the introduction of the forty-hour working week as soon as the war ends, and payment for twelve days' annual holiday instead of six as at present.

Very shortly another section of the industry will go forward with a post-war charter of demands. Three railway unions have agreed on a joint program and will shortly present them to the railway companies. Details have not yet been announced, but I anticipate that they, too, will put forward a claim for a forty-hour week.

The British trade union movement, conscious of its strength and the major part which it has played in the war, is clearly determined to maintain, and where possible improve, the conditions of its members. In particular, it believes that the increase of productive power should lead to a reduction in the working week. The last Trade Union Congress unanimously indorsed the proposal of its General Council that the Government should be asked to legalize trade union agreements establishing the forty-hour week. Since then, the World Trade Union Conference has adopted the principle as a basic item of policy for the trade union movement of the whole world.

Applications for reduction of hours—without loss of pay—may therefore be expected throughout Brit-

ish industry. How far the employers and unions will be able to get down to a common policy remains to be seen. Certainly this is going to be one of the key issues in the very near future.

Wages present a rather different problem. In some industries, such as the mines, there have been substantial increases and agreements regulating the position for several years ahead. Other sections, such as the engineers, have enjoyed reasonably high rates of pay during the war years, but quite large proportions come from overtime earnings, high piece-work and extra payment for Sunday and night work. With the prospect of reversion to normal conditions, workers are naturally alarmed at the prospective drop in earnings.

Moreover, during the war years, shortage of consumer goods has prevented the average British household from spending very much on anything else except necessities. With the coming of peace, workers will want to re-equip their homes, enjoy holidays, and generally make up for the hard years of war. Far

(Continued on Next Page)



## Local Board to Act for Venereal Disease Control

A "Venereal Disease Control Board of San Francisco" was set up last Tuesday, which will crystalize and centralize activities of the various departments involved in the venereal disease control program in San Francisco.

The board is composed of J. C. Geiger, M.D., Director, Department of Public Health; Charles W. Dullea, Chief of the Police Department; George R. Reilly of the State Board of Equalization, and Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney. The District Attorney's office will serve as headquarters of the control board.

The incidence here of infectious venereal diseases at the present time is higher than it has ever been before in the history of the city. This condition has been precipitated by the increase in population, both civilian and military, and the growing war activities of this area. The board will particularly concern itself with the problem of the spread of venereal disease through improper methods of operation of taxicabs, dance halls, clubs, taverns, hotels, and other places of public assembly.

The operations of the control board will mean that the law enforcement, prosecution, case-finding, and the liquor control agencies, each one playing a vital and separate part in the control of venereal disease, will be brought into a co-ordinated and effective whole. Rapid handling of venereal disease problems will be assured through bi-weekly meetings of the board.

Representatives of the Army and Navy will meet regularly with the board, so that venereal disease control activities of the armed services and of civilian agencies will be fully synchronized.

## Phone Company President's Report

President N. R. Powley of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in his message to shareholders accompanying dividend checks for the first quarter of the year, calls attention to the company's performance in handling the high volume of business, confronted as it is with inadequate facilities, due to the pressing war demands, to meet promptly the unfilled civilian orders for telephone service. Mr. Powley pointed out that it may not be generally appreciated how heavy the work volumes are and how strikingly they reflect the tremendously increased

and mobile population and the unprecedented activity throughout the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Powley called to the attention of the shareholders that, "inclusive of new installations, discontinuances and moves, our company handled last year a movement of 991,559 telephones—a number equal to more than a third of our total telephones in service. This movement was composed of 360,443 connections, 340,590 discontinuances, and 145,263 moves due to changes of address by our customers."

## Final Arguments in Bridges Case

Final arguments in the deportation case against Harry Bridges were made before the U. S. Supreme Court last Tuesday, and decision on the issues involved now rests with this highest legal tribunal. The different hearings and other proceedings in the case, wherein the Government asks for deportation of Bridges to his native Australia have extended over a period of some seven years.

## Supports Postal Workers' Plan for Wage Increase

In its news bulletin for the current week the California State Federation of Labor again directs attention to the campaign of postal workers for a wage increase, as follows:

"H.R. 2071 has been introduced in Congress to increase the pay of postal employees \$1.30 per week. Should this bill not pass, the \$6 per week increase granted by Congress two years ago, the first increase these deserving employees had received since 1925 will be taken away, since it expires in June of this year.

"Six months ago a pay raise bill for these employees passed the House of Representatives with but one dissenting vote. Due to a technicality, this bill was defeated in the Senate, although a great majority of the members of the Senate were in favor of it. The postal employees had to wait for this session of Congress to petition for a wage adjustment that is long overdue.

"Last year the Post Office Department made a net profit of \$47,000,000. This saving of taxpayers' money can be attributed to the greater efficiency and harder work performed by the postal employees, for more mail was handled by fewer men.

"The Federation urges the unions to write to their Congressmen, asking them to support H.R. 2071, as well as to California's two Senators, Hon. Hiram Johnson and Hon. Sheridan Downey, requesting their support of the bill when it reaches the Senate. Only in this way can we help these employees obtain the raise they so justly deserve."

*Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?*

## Current Clothing Drive Will Aid All Liberated Peoples

With the opening of the United National Clothing Collection drive on April 1, Russian War Relief's permanent depots set up in a number of banks, churches, hotels, labor headquarters and housing units in many sections of the city, to facilitate the collection of used clothing for shipment to Russian civilians, will be used to collect clothing for all the United Nations. This co-operation with the U.N.C.C. will continue through April and May, and summer clothing in good condition will be as acceptable as the woollens and knitted articles which are of especial value to the people of the U.S.S.R., it was stated this week by Parker S. Maddux, chairman of the Northern California committee for Russian War Relief.

"This nation-wide effort to collect 150,000,000 pounds of good used clothing is a challenge to the generosity of the American people, who can, if they will, clothe a large proportion of the suffering people of war-devastated Europe with the garments hanging in closets and tucked away in attic trunks which they are not using," Maddux said.

"The U.N.C.C. is a united effort on the part of some fifty volunteer relief agencies and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to secure the maximum quantity of good used clothing for free distribution wherever it is most needed. All clothing will go into a common pool. None will be earmarked for specific destination.

"Russian War Relief's machinery for gathering clothing—and this includes the work of volunteer committees—will be placed at the disposal of the local committees under the chairmanship of Mr. Jerd Sullivan in San Francisco, and Mr. Harvey B. Lyon in the East Bay, to carry this drive through to a successful conclusion."

## Test Case for British Labor

*(Continued from Page Five)*

from expecting a drop in income, they are pressing their unions to secure improvements.

So the result of the engineers' claim will be taken by many of the unions as a test case. It is true, of course, that the National Arbitration Tribunal is not concerned with economic policy. It simply judges on the strength of the case put up by the two sides, and gives an award on the facts. On the other hand, the issues of the engineers' case will be common for the whole range of industry, and in considering post-war policy, unions will naturally take into consideration the sort of reception wage demands are likely to get from the Tribunal.

Thus the position appears to have been reached when post-war policy on wages, hours and similar questions has got to be hammered out. Both sides in British industry have loyally accepted compulsory arbitration during the war years, but they will not continue to do so if basic disagreements are not resolved. During the war, effective machinery of consultation from the highest to the lowest levels have been evolved.

Government, employers and trade unions are all agreed on the need for the post-war organization of maximum production and full employment. Within these common objectives it should be possible to secure an agreement insuring co-operation among the two sides of industry through the dangerous years of peace.

## PROTECT YOUR EYES

*Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision*  
Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, causes errors and Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

**DR. R. LEE OTIS**

OPTOMETRIST

2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE Valencia 6843  
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

100% UNION  
**BENEDETTI FLORAL CO.**  
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
HEmlock 3323  
2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

## HOME FINANCE

*When...* Buying a home  
Refinancing a home  
Remodeling a home  
*Consult an expert*

*The San Francisco Bank, for 77 years, has rendered home advice to prospective home owners.*

**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK**  
SAVINGS Inc. Feb. 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. TRUST  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO  
SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK



## Panel Hearing the Case of Dept. Store Employees

Representatives of Retail Department Store Union, Local 1100 and nineteen San Francisco retail department stores began hearings this week before a panel of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board on eleven major issues in dispute which will affect approximately 4000 regular department store employees and an additional 2000 extra employees.

The union is represented by Larry Vail, secretary-treasurer of Local 1100, and Roland C. Davis of the National Labor Bureau, who stated in his opening argument: "The importance of this case is manifest in the fact that this is the first time in eight years of collective bargaining that the union's proposals will be considered on their merits. Since 1938 the contract between the union and the department stores has twice been the subject of negotiation. These led to a strike in 1938 which resulted in only minor improvements for the union and a second strike in 1941 which was terminated by the union due to the outbreak of war and resulted in a contract completely unsatisfactory to the employees. The present hearings, therefore, constitute the first opportunity of the union to have its demands passed upon by an impartial Board of Arbitration."

Regional War Labor Board panel members hearing the case are A. K. Whitton, attorney (chairman); Jack Maltester, chairman of the San Francisco Labor Council's War Labor Board Committee, representing labor, and Kenneth White, representing industry.

The principal issues in dispute involve the scope and coverage of the collective bargaining contract, union recognition, adjustment of classifications, working hours, vacations, wages and the effective date and duration of the agreement.

## Report S. F. Red Cross War Fund Nearing Goal

San Francisco's Red Cross 1945 Fund campaign got a slight boost last week to bring the total to \$2,346,883—92.1 per cent of the minimum quota of \$2,547,210—but Jean C. Witter, chairman, said he is still hopeful the goal may be met in contributions filed over the week-end from March 31 pay checks.

Witter stressed again the fact that \$2,547,210 is only the minimum amount sought in the campaign here. "Anyone planning to make a donation to Red Cross—whether the quota is reached or not—should do so now, or in April, or at any time; the money can be used for further services at home and for the armed forces abroad," he said.

### MINNESOTA LABOR WOOS FARMERS

MINNEAPOLIS.—By advertising, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is getting across the message that workers and farmers will have to stand together in the post-war world.

The advertisements, picturing labor as agriculture's best customer, have been published in eighty daily and weekly rural newspapers and will soon appear in many additional farm publications. Emphasizing that more purchasing power for the workers makes them bigger customers for farm products, the Minnesota Federation says in the advertisements that "better wages for workers mean better incomes for farmers."

### "America United" Program

The subject for the "America United" radio broadcast, over KPO, next Sunday morning, April 8, at 8:15, will be "Tolerance."

The guest speaker will be U. S. Solicitor General Charles Fahy, and the panel discussion will be by Philip Pearl of the American Federation of Labor; Emerson Schmidt of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce research division, and Paul Sifton of the National Farmers' Union.

## Police to Co-operate on Checking of Auto Brakes

To help make cars last longer and to reduce accidents, the San Francisco police will co-operate in the nation-wide Brake Check program, it was announced this week by Chief Charles W. Dullea.

During the six-week period, from April 15 until June 1, every police agency of the nation will check the brakes of all cars involved in moving traffic violations and in accidents, according to the Chief. He added that cars would also be checked which are operated in a manner indicating that the brakes are not safe.

"The brake check will be timely," he said, "because of the sharp increase in accidents this year. Since cars on the average are twice as old as before the war, they are more likely to have accidents because of defective equipment. The brake check should be an invaluable aid in holding the line against this certain threat."

The program, sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is supported by nearly 100 national organizations, including the Office of Defense Transportation and the U. S. Army Service Forces. Police throughout California are co-operating in this national program.

"A simple brake check has been devised," explained Chief Dullea, "which will take a police officer only a minute to make. It is hoped that all motorists will co-operate in this war-time program by having their brakes checked voluntarily at repair shops and by making sure the entire car is in safe operating condition."

### "Slave Labor" in "C.O." Camps?

NEW YORK CITY.—A request for a congressional investigation of "slave labor in the conscientious objectors' camps, and especially the one in Waldport, Ore., due to continued violent deaths there resulting from high-handed misassignment of internees to dangerous, unfamiliar work," has been made to Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, by the Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, national chairman of the Workers' Defense League.

Spurring the league's action was the recent death of George Moyland, 39, of Chicago, killed when a 17-foot limb, sawed from a nearby tree, struck him on the head. Moyland was the second man in the last six months to be killed while performing hazardous work at which he had no experience and the fourth in the past two years, Gilmartin told Morse.

Sharply criticizing Waldport officials for their "dictatorial manner of work assignments," the W.D.L.

## S. F. Union Workers Give Service in Sewing Call

Answering an emergency order from the Armed Forces for many thousands of seamen's kits, a brigade of sewing specialists from Locals 8 and 101 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers marshalled forces with the Red Cross Production Corps this month.

Completing the rush order on schedule this week, this group of business women, employed daily, have volunteered their services at night for work on the special job under the direction of Mrs. Philip Coxon, corps chairman. Specialized workers are required to rig up complete outfits for seamen, Mrs. Coxon states, as the principal content of the kits is clothing, such as underwear, pants and shirts. Other necessities such as a toothbrush, comb and towels are also included.

Working nights and part-time during the day, utilizing every spare moment, Christine Bernicchi, member of Local 8, pursued a strenuous routine in order to relieve the current emergency of providing thousands of kits during a six weeks' period allotted by the military for completion of the lot.

Another indefatigable volunteer, Bernice Haggins, Negro cloak and suitmaker by profession, associated with Local 101, was able to give an expert touch to bundles of the garments.

Other members of Local 8, donating their services, include Ruby Liljeberg, Catherine Martin, Sarah Scheeps, Marion Davi, Marie Dovi, Regina Beloff and Elizabeth Norman. Representing Local 101 are Frieda Weatherman, Jane McCarrir, Bertha Sawyer, Nathelle Rice, Molly Hand and Mesdames Lorraine Burke and C. J. Brajnikoff.

chairman urged abolition of "the slave labor system of the Civilian Public Service camps, a ruthless invention to punish men for exercising their moral and constitutional right to express their religious beliefs."

For guidance in the proposed investigation, Rev. Gilmartin referred Senator Morse to the conscientious objector laws of England, Canada and New Zealand, all of which, he declared, have more enlightened, democratic systems than the one currently in operation in the United States.



Roos Bros guarantee on all suits reads . . .

"We won't let you wear it unless it fits"

Roos Bros

Outfitters since 1865



SAN FRANCISCO • OAKLAND • BERKELEY  
PALO ALTO • FRESNO • SAN JOSE • HOLLYWOOD

**PEOPLE'S** 100  
An Independent Per Cent  
**DAIRY** Union

**Godeau**  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
President Mrs. J. S. Godeau Vice-President W. M. Ringen  
41 Van Ness Avenue  
near Market Street  
Phone HEmlock 1230



## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Corporal Ray Marovich of the Carlisle & Co. chapel was a visitor at headquarters last Monday, having just arrived from the South Pacific aboard a Dutch troopship. Ray, with the Signal Corps for more than three years, has for the past thirty-four months been attached to the Army Air Forces overseas, and his ribbons and service stars show he has served in five major campaigns in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines. The last two, in the Philippines, including the invasion of Lingayen and the final mop-up at Manila. He is spending a 21-day furlough here, his first since entering the service, and at its completion will report at Santa Ana. Although having contracted malaria and other tropical ailments at different times, his health now seems to be tops.

Al M. Olivier of the Olivier Printing Company and wife last week received word that their son, Albert T. Olivier, had been awarded a Battlefield Commission as second lieutenant. Previously reported in this column as having been wounded in action on the Western Front in France on November 17, Lieutenant (then Sergeant) Olivier later informed his parents he had received shrapnel wounds in his left hand which had kept him off the fighting front for only a few weeks.

Sergeant Elmer Buchner of the Kohnke Printing Company chapel was another to report at the Union offices early in the week. Elmer now has four years' service with the U. S. Army, and had just returned from Burma on emergency leave obtained for him by the Red Cross because of the serious illness of his mother. He has seen service in many theaters of operations, including Burma, India, Africa and China. He was looking in the pink (or should we say tan) of condition.

J. J. Cantwell of the *Examiner* makeup department began a two weeks' vacation over last week-end.

Amelia Caminata, operator of the Jas. H. Barry Printing Company chapel sustained an injury on Wednesday of last week which is likely to keep her from her work for some weeks. Slipping on a rug at her home, her arm was caught as she fell in a manner which caused a fracture of the wrist bone.

A. T. (Gus) Gustafson of the Filmer Bros. chapel last week proudly announced that Mrs. Gustafson had presented him a baby daughter on Tuesday, March 27. Barbara Ann was born at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley.

F. L. McCarty of the *Examiner* chapel returned to his machine last Sunday after an illness which has kept him from his work for over four months.

Another *Examiner* operator to return this week is Jack Horgan. Still using a crutch and with a brace on his left leg, he was pounding a keyboard last Wednesday for the first time in over a year. Having gained in weight and looking in the best of condition, he expects to discard the leg brace in about a week.

David Felter of the Jas. H. Barry chapel, after forty-seven years at the printing trade, has decided to follow the advice of his physician, who has recommended permanent retirement because of a general rundown condition. Dave's health has not been the best for some time, and he has decided with his doctor that a complete rest from the trade is the most likely remedy for improvement of his condition.

Conrad Scheel of the Kohnke Printing Company chapel, who has been ill the past six months, has been a patient for three weeks at St. Mary's hospital. His condition is reported as critical, requiring constant

nurses' care, and visitors are asked not to call at this time.

J. R. Stansbury of the *Examiner* chapel visited at headquarters last Friday, after an illness which has kept him confined to his home for six weeks. He reported his health as being much improved, and stated he expected to be back at his machine in a couple of weeks.

Frank Cereghino of the Stark-Rath chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Cereghino, is leaving today for Los Angeles, where they will visit with their daughter, Eva Francis, at St. Mary's Academy.

Sympathy is extended in his bereavement to Norman McMillan, formerly of the *Mission Enterprise* and lately on defense work, whose wife passed away early last month at Stanford Hospital after an illness of three months.

Word has been received from an Army chaplain in the South Pacific that Dave Spencer formerly of the *Chronicle* chapel, is confined in a hospital in New Guinea. Prior to leaving this port Dave was employed in the Navy printshop on Treasure Island.

In a fall at La Honda recently Frank Peterson, *Chronicle* chapel operator, sustained injuries to his right shoulder which has necessitated absence from his work the past ten days. No bones were broken, but electric heat treatment is being used for severely strained shoulder muscles.

It is reliably reported that a leading New York daily will cover the coming Conference of Allied Powers in San Francisco by publishing a daily paper during the time the Conference is in session. Work on the publication it is said, will be performed by the *University Press* in Berkeley.

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

Keep in mind the Label Party to be held Tuesday evening, April 17, in Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Your family and friends will be welcome.

The Ways and Means Committee is encountering a great deal of difficulty securing a location for the rummage sale. The date published in last week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION* was canceled and changed to Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 14, 15 and 16. The place will be announced later.

Mrs. Loraine Kriese and her committee have worked hard during the year and this event will be the last money-making event of the year. Articles of all sorts are desired: discarded clothing, furniture, bric-a-brac, costume jewelry. Your co-operation is earnestly requested. This is also your chance to help out with the war effort as the greater portion of the proceeds go toward the purchase of another War Bond. Contact Mrs. Kriese, Hemlock 7254, so that articles may be picked up, sorted, etc.

Complete report of the year's activities to Mrs. Bertha M. Starr, San Diego, W.I.A. War Activities and Educational chairman, must include individual as well as organization efforts. So when you receive your questionnaire from your local chairman, please fill it out in detail so that full credit will be received by this Auxiliary.

A card, bearing the label, from Paul W. Grimes, *Shopping News* chapel, now a resident of the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo., contained an invitation to tune in to the Easter services from the Garden of the Gods, near that place. Although this program was broadcast at 5:30 a. m., it was well worth the early rising. Some folks were not satisfied to obtain their Easter inspiration via the radio. Eldon Ann McLeod was among those who scaled the windy path of Mt. Davidson to attend the Sunrise Service.

Congratulations to Mr. William A. Swenson, who received the button awarded for 50 years' continuous membership in the Typographical Union.

Do you enjoy reading this column? Do you have news that would interest others? Contact your correspondent, Atwater 1767.

"Self-conquest is the greatest of victories."—Plato.

## Malnutrition Declared As Factor in Draftee Rejection

Inadequate food was a large factor in Selective Service rejection of 4,500,000 draftees, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told the House agricultural committee at a hearing on a bill for a permanent school luncheon program, introduced by Representative John J. Flanagan, Jr., of Virginia. Such a program is favored by the American Federation of Labor.

Gen. Hershey said that the area of low draft rejections "coincides fairly closely with what we like to call the bread basket, the great food-producing states."

While only 2 or 3 percent of the rejections were specifically called malnutrition cases, lack of proper food was to a large degree responsible for other defects, such as dental deficiencies, which caused the turning down of 200,000 of the first million men found deficient.

Gen. Hershey said he thought he could take the men rejected as "emotionally unstable," feed them up and make fairly passable soldiers out of them. He told of having been at one time mess officer for 700 boys for one month and in that time, by diet and exercise, adding an average of 7 pounds to the weight of each.

"In other words, the government has to build up their bodies before they begin to make soldiers out of them," commented Representative Orville Zimmerman.

"Yes, and if they've gone too long we can't take them," said Hershey.

The Flanagan school lunch bill calls for a permanent school luncheon program "as a measure of national security and as a means of encouraging the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" and maintains that its operation "will safe-guard the health and well-being of the nation's children." Federal assistance would be confined strictly to furnishing agricultural commodities.

## First Central Labor Body Over Top in F.T.U. Drive

NEW YORK CITY.—The Kanawha Central Labor Union, Charleston, W. Va., has become the first central labor body in America to complete its drive for the Free Trade Union Fund, oversubscribing its quota of \$1500.

Matthew Woll, president of the A.F.L.'s Labor League for Human Rights and chairman of the Free Trade Union Committee send congratulations to officers and members of the central body.

"You have led the way in demonstrating that members of the American Federation of Labor are going to help free, democratic labor to its feet in other lands. Military successes are important, but we must not forget that an armed victory will be empty unless the seeds of democracy grow anew in the freed lands.

"You have set an example which will quicken every A.F.L. central body in the United States and Canada to successfully complete Free Trade Union Campaigns.

### Building Trades Cooperate

In releasing the Charleston report, Woll pointed out that the Free Trade Union Committee is most anxious to help the workers of other countries get their reorganization started without delay.

The campaign in Charleston was conducted by the Central Labor Union with the Building Trades Council co-operating. Delegates of both organizations carried the appeal to their respective affiliated organizations.

Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

### JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Always the BIGGEST Value  
in Quality Work Clothes

# CAN'T BUST 'EM



SINCE

1851

100% UNION MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Associated Press dispatch, Des Moines, March 31, says: "Aubrey McEachern, acting for the Regional Director of the N.L.R.B., has certified that a majority of the valid votes had been cast for the International Mailers' Union in an N.L.R.B. election, held to determine the bargaining agent for the employees, in the mailing room of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. A total of 39 votes were cast for the I.M.U. and 8 for the mailers' union affiliated with the International Typographical Union. A seven-day work stoppage by the I.T.U. as a result of what the company called a jurisdictional dispute between the I.M.U. and I.T.U., ended yesterday noon."

In the light of the 39-to-8 vote, the question arises, naturally, who is behind the I.M.U. and whom do the promoters of the I.M.U. represent?

The I.M.U. is of mushroom-like growth. The policy of promoters of an organization of any nature always has been to offer special inducements of a beneficial nature to build up a membership.

To date, however, the promoters of the I.M.U. have kept silent on that question. Despite that fact, there are some working mailers who sacrifice benefits guaranteed them by their membership in the I.T.U. to follow alleged "leaders" of the working mailers into an I.M.U. which does not even picture to them any "rosy promises" for the future—in benefits.

The "battle-cry" of certain mailer politicians has been, "We should have an I.M.U.!"

The hollow "solicitude" of certain mailer politicians for the lowly working mailer is nothing strange to behold. In reality, these professional job-holding mailer politicians have but one objective, and that is to dominate the working mailers.

They failed largely in the attempt with an M.T.D.U. The I.T.U. blocked their efforts in that direction. And the executive council of the I.T.U., backed by mailer legislation, adopted at the Grand Rapids convention of the I.T.U. supported by presidents of other international printing trades unions, the "chief moguls" of the I.M.U. will also fail in their efforts to obtain jurisdiction over mailers and all work pertaining to the mailing trade.

Under the banner of an I.M.U., what would dues and assessments likely be? Not having the prestige of the I.T.U., some employees might readily sign contracts with I.M.U. locals of a liberal nature. But when it came to renewal of contract or a new one, then what? The shrewd employer, knowing the moral and financial strength of the I.T.U. was no longer behind them, but only a financially-poverished I.M.U., might politely inform the I.M.U. local of his, the employer's, proposed contract. No stretch of one's imagination would be required to figure the contract offered by the employer would request a cut in wage and also a "modification" of certain working conditions.

The employer could say "It's the best I can do; take it or leave it." Though it would probably be a bitter pill for the I.M.U. to swallow, what else could they do but gulp it down. Then what?

### ELECTRICAL WORKERS WIN PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F.L.) won a decisive victory in an N.L.R.B. election held here among the employees of the Cornell-Doublier Co.

When the ballots were counted, the totals showed that 825 workers favored the A.F.L. union as their collective bargaining representative while 158 voted for no union.



**Watchmakers' Union**

GUARANTEE and BOND

**LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM**

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

## Anti-Poll Tax Petition in House Makes Progress

WASHINGTON.—Representatives pushing Discharge Petition No. 1, to bring the anti-poll tax bill, H.R. 7, to a vote in the House, are making good progress, 154 Representatives having signed the petition in fifteen legislative days.

George H. Bender, Ohio Congressman leading the drive for the petition, voiced confidence it would soon be finished. The signatures of 218 (a majority of the House) are needed to complete a discharge petition.

Representative Bender expressed surprise at having met the argument from some Congressmen that they "never sign petitions." One spoke of not believing in "legislation by petition."

"The right of petition," Bender said, "is one of the fundamental and oldest rights of democracy. It goes back further than the Magna Carta. As for 'legislation by petition,' to discharge a bill from committee serves only to bring the bill up for debate. The majority then decides one way or the other."

Bender, addressing the executive board of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, pledged himself to a fight through to victory.

"I myself," he said, "feel that one of the most important bills before Congress this session is the anti-poll tax bill. We owe it to our brave men overseas fighting for freedom to secure the vote at home."

## Green's Statement on Negotiations for Miners

A.F.L. President William Green last Saturday issued the following statement on the coal mine wage negotiations:

If the rule of simple justice had been followed in the wage negotiations which have taken place between representatives of the coal operators and the mine workers practically all of the demands of the miners would have been granted. Mining is a dangerous calling. Those who work in the mines of the nation risk their health and their lives while engaged in their dangerous occupation.

They have always received too little and never too much. The mining industry has always been on an altogether too low economic level. The coal operators have resisted with all the power at their command all attempts which have been made by the miners to lift the industry to a justifiably higher economic level. The public will never know the hard fight which the mine workers have constantly made to lift their standards of life and living and to secure a steady income which would enable them to establish and maintain the American standard of life.

It is my opinion that the coal operators should have promptly granted practically all of the demands which the miners made at the Washington conference. The American Federation of Labor stands with the mine workers in support of the justifiable fight which they are making to secure decent wages and humane conditions of employment for the mine workers of the nation. The coal operators of the country and the representatives of our Government would render a distinct and valuable service to the nation if they would measure up to the economic and social requirements of our country by seeing to it that practically all the demands of the mine workers are granted.

**LUXOR CABS**

THE OFFICIAL UNION  
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

**ORDWAY 4040**

**Strictly Independent**

## Head National Jewish Hospital Labor Group

The New York office of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver announces that the hospital, pioneer non-sectarian institution for the free care of the tuberculous, has formed a labor committee on which the principal national and international unions will be represented.

Senator James M. Mead, New York, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee and one of the few men elected to the United States Senate who have carried a union card, heads the committee. Among those serving with him are William Green of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; James B. Carey (C.I.O.), and George Meany (A.F.L.). Other prominent labor leaders will be invited to join, the hospital said.

In accepting the chairmanship of the labor committee, Senator Mead said: "I welcome this opportunity to serve the working men and women of our country. The National Jewish Hospital at Denver enables a worker or any member of his family, when stricken with tuberculosis, to obtain the same high quality of medical care and surgery which is available elsewhere only to the rich. It does all this without charge to either the patient or his family."

"The vital health program of this fine institution is carried on for the needy, regardless of race or creed. It is noted for its research department; it has pioneered in social service, and it maintains an active vocational rehabilitation department. In the forty-six years of its existence, the hospital has given free treatment to thousands of working men and women and their families, returning most of them to their home communities as well and able citizens. Approximately 1000 patients are cared for annually."

### TRANSPORT WORKERS DURING FLOOD

Floods and high waters did not stop the output of critically-needed 105mm. shells at a Louisville, Ky., plant, thanks to quick action of Army Ordnance and Transportation officers, the War Department says. When the Ohio river flood recently disrupted regular transportation routes to Tube Turns Co., Louisville, where members of the International Brotherhood of Electricians manufacture vital 105mm. shells for the fighting fronts, Army, labor and management leaders conferred. Shortly after, Col. J. C. Shoumlin, Ordnance Chief in the Cincinnati district, dispatched three Army Ducks to the inundated scene. Driven by non-coms, these Army 2½-ton combination truck-boats kept up a 24-hour ferry service transporting workers over flooded roads and fields to the plant. During their mission, the drivers were quartered where many famous jockeys have stayed, at historic Churchill Downs race track.

Patronize the LABOR CLARION advertisers.

**DAIRY  
BELLE  
will keep  
you well**



Dairy Belle Farms, a  
Co-operative Association of Bay Area Dairy-  
men.



2065 OAKDALE  
San Francisco  
Mission 5616





## More T.V.A.'s to Prepare for Post-War Condition Is Given Support by A.F.L. in Radio Debate

Strong support for the creation of more T.V.A.'s in some of the great river valleys of the nation during post-war years was advanced in the A.F.L.'s "America United" radio forum.

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said:

"The one place where there is almost no debate about the T.V.A. idea is among the people of the Tennessee Valley. Take the businessmen, for example, and their local Chambers of Commerce. They are, almost without exception, enthusiastic supporters of this undertaking; more than that, it's the Valley's businessmen who have carried the ball in power distribution, navigation development, promotion of new industries and so on.

"Organized labor in the Valley has always been and is still today active in support of the T.V.A. idea. Farmers, individually and through their organization, have carried the heaviest load in the T.V.A. program of soil building, improved farming, rural electrification, and small rural industries. Governors of the Valley states and city and county officials have played an active part in this enterprise; they are emphatic in saying that T.V.A.'s policies have not interfered with local government or state's rights.

"You can't get into much of a debate over T.V.A. in the Tennessee Valley, among the people who are closest to T.V.A., whether you talk with bankers, labor leaders, or farmers."

Philip Pearl, representing the A.F.L., declared labor regards the T.V.A. as a monument to the skill and the genius and the hard work of the members of its building trades and metal trades unions who constructed the T.V.A. dams and power stations. Besides that, he pointed out, T.V.A. has lifted wage and living standards in a large area where conditions were for many years depressed.

Mr. Lilienthal interjected:

"I think every American can be proud of the record of organized labor on that job, which happens to be the largest single job of engineering and construction in the history of our country, because, during that whole period, under contracts with labor, there have been the best of relations and there have been no interruptions due to strikes."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, admitted that the T.V.A. has given business a big boost in the area, and William R. Ogg, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, conceded that T.V.A. has helped farmers replenish the fertility of their soil and has protected them from disastrous floods. Each, however, was somewhat hesitant about indorsing the initiation of projects similar to T.V.A. in other river valleys.

When Dr. Schmidt touched on the danger of too great Government spending, Mr. Pearl rejoined:

"There is quite a difference, and you as a business man should recognize it, between spending and investment. One of the greatest proofs that the T.V.A. was a wise investment has happened since the war began. It would have been impossible for America to produce the vast quantities of war planes, munitions and aluminum that we have produced in the last few years without the power generated by T.V.A."

"But we are not going to have any more wars, are we?" Dr. Schmidt asked, somewhat ironically.

"The point is," Mr. Pearl replied, "when we don't have any more wars to apply the equipment we have to the uses of peace and develop a better life in our country for our people."

In another spirited exchange, Dr. Schmidt remarked that the "yardstick" idea inherent in the T.V.A. had little scientific validity because of the difference between cost allocations as between a private utility and a Government-operated river valley development.

"The T.V.A. has been a yardstick for the entire country," Mr. Pearl rejoined. "It has reduced power rates tremendously. There is no longer any question of that. And it is a yardstick now for the development of America. If we have any pioneering spirit left in America, the way to apply it is to use the advances of science to tame the wild and destructive forces of nature and put them to work for the betterment of the common man."

## Looking at Background of Traitor to His Country

By EUGENE B. BLOCK

On a winter's night not so long ago two men were landed on the coast of Maine from a Nazi submarine. They were brought here for a specific purpose—to spy on the United States and to commit as much sabotage as they could.

Both were captured in quick order. One proved to be a German Nazi. The other, to the amazement of everyone, turned out to be an American, a Connecticut boy who had attended several American schools. His name was William Colepaugh.

Investigators could not understand why an American-born lad should turn traitor to his country. They started out looking for the answer.

It came from Colepaugh's former college mates. They said they were certain his intense anti-Semitism had turned him into a traitor. They recalled that in college he went into a rage every time the word "Jew" was mentioned; that while in school he wrote a thesis on the "Semitic Menace," and told his friends how much he admired Germany.

Colepaugh's case parallels that of Tyler Kent, the American code clerk in the United States Embassy at London, who was trapped smuggling Allied secrets to the Germans. He, too, had a Jew-baiting complex.

The two incidents prove that unbridled anti-Semitism, because it violates the fundamental concept of human equality and decency, is a frequent preliminary to outright treason.

They prove, too, the truth of the oft-repeated saying—scratch an anti-Semite and you find a fifth columnist under the skin.

## Officer Hits Conscription Drive

Facts on the high pressure campaign conducted by the War and Navy Departments and the Selective Service System to high pressure Congress to accept now a policy of peacetime conscription comes from Col. Roscoe S. Conkling, in a pamphlet, "The Case Against Compulsory Peacetime Military Training" (Post-war World Council, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York City 3, N. Y. 10 cents).

Until January 25 Colonel Conkling, who was first Director of the Draft in New York City during World

## Italians Eager to Rebuild Democratic Way of Life

NEW YORK CITY.—The Italian people of the liberated parts of Italy have already, despite war limitations, "made substantial steps toward democratic government," the new Italian Ambassador, Alberto Tarchiana, declared in an interview published in *Voice of the Unconquered*, monthly publication of the Jewish Labor Committee.

"We have not, of course, been fully able to rebuild the tools and the mechanism of a working democracy, but we have achieved, and this is what really matters, a democratic spirit in both the leaders and the people. The rest will follow," Ambassador Tarchiana said.

He described the economic, financial and commercial aspects of the Italian situation as "bad indeed. Just how bad we know only approximately, because of the interference that occurs when the responsibility for the administration of a country is somehow split among different agencies, as is the case with us, where matters are handled by both Italian and Allied civil and military authorities, and the one does not always know what the other is doing."

### Ready for Reconstruction

The Ambassador pointed out that what the Italians need today is to know where they stand and that "with the faith, patience, and courage that have never failed us, we shall start rebuilding our shattered finances, together with the physical reconstruction of our country."

"We are fully confident of our ability of again taking up financial and economic responsibility, and of regearing our commerce for the most modern forms of enterprise and trade. We want to meet our obligations—all of them. But to do so in the best interests of all concerned, we must be put back on a clean basis from which we can start our hard work."

The envoy discussed the plight of Jews in Italy, and declared that from Rome, where there was a Jewish population of 10,000 prior to the war, the Germans deported to Polish concentration camps about 2500. "Figures are not known for Northern Italy," he said, "but we can fortunately assume that a vast majority of the Italian Jews will survive this war."

### Jews to Be Protected

He gave assurance that the attitude of the Italian government toward all Jews, from any country, is a completely non-discriminatory one, and that it has already taken all necessary steps and enacted legislation to fully restore rights and property to the Jews.

In conclusion, Tarchiana said: "Anti-Semitism was unknown in Italy prior to Fascism. You cannot, however, cancel with one stroke from the minds of the weak and prejudiced the ill effects of years of propaganda. But I would dare to say that of all countries, Italy is the one with the least anti-Semitic tinge, and that even these last remnants of Fascist stupidity and intolerance will very rapidly disappear."

War I, served as a member of the Presidential Appeal Board on Selective Service; then he returned to inactive status at his own request. He could not have written this pamphlet had he remained in active service, he makes clear, for he says that although high Army officials kept talking for compulsory peacetime military service, he was unable to get permission to speak against it.

Colonel Conkling charges that Army and Navy, ostensibly busy with nothing but the war, have been used as propaganda agencies for the enactment of compulsory military training legislation, which he declares is unnecessary and dangerous to democracy.

In a foreword, Prof. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University, declares that revelations in the pamphlet "are of such a nature that Congress should investigate them thoroughly before acting on proposals for peacetime compulsory military training."

## GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT

OPEN ALL NIGHT

## HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR STREET, corner of Turk  
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

San Francisco  
SUtter 6654

Oakland  
Higate 1017

**Caswell's**  
NATIONAL CREST  
**Coffee**

Direct  
Delivered  
for  
Freshness



## Group Headed by A.F.L. President Green Approves Bretton Woods Program for Monetary Fund and Bank

With publication by the American Labor Conference on International Affairs of a report backing the Bretton Woods agreements for an international monetary fund and bank for reconstruction and development, labor is now united in support of the agreements.

The American Federation of Labor referred the Bretton Woods program to the labor conference, of which William Green is chairman. The C.I.O. had previously backed the agreements, which were tentatively approved last summer by representatives of forty-four nations at Bretton Woods, N. H.

Written by Dr. Albert Halasi of the conference's research staff, the report said that while the plan would not solve all the world economic problems, action by Congress could not be postponed because the fund and the bank are needed to get sound economic policies working outside the monetary field.

### Favors Tariff Reduction

Criticism of Bretton Woods on the ground that it would force this country to let down its tariff barriers, increase its imports and thereby risk lowered domestic production, was rejected by Dr. Halasi as showing an "incomplete understanding" of the post-war export-import problem. Despite the traditional fear of American labor that low tariffs might mean unemployment because of competition from low-cost

foreign products, he repeatedly expressed the opinion that reduction of American tariffs would be desirable in many respects, including employment.

He said it would protect the resources of the fund and the bank, stimulate work trade in all directions, increase the "real" income of this and other countries, and facilitate the service of foreign debts.

Dr. Halasi agreed with the critics that the Bretton Woods plan in itself is not enough to solve all the world's post-war economic problems. To make the fund and the bank work, he said, it will be necessary for the participating nations simultaneously to pursue "adequate" employment policies, for the creditor nations like the United States to keep up a constant flow of foreign loans as long as the economically backward peoples need them, and for all governments to establish "appropriate" exchange rates and reduce their tariff barriers.

### Prompt Action Urged

He said it would not make any sense, however, to postpone action on the Bretton Woods agreements until such additional policies are adopted. In the interim, he pointed out, if the fund and the bank are not allowed to operate, their absence will militate against the efforts of various nations to put correct economic policies into effect outside the monetary field.

men to understand each other, not distrust each other.

We are learning to work together during the war—men of many nations and many faiths. Now when the barriers between groups are down, let us use this opportunity to learn to understand each other, so that when the guns are stilled, we may with our neighbor's help build the firm foundations of a world in which all men are brothers.

## Permits Foremen to Join Unions

The National Labor Relations Board which has reversed itself so many times that it is now completely dizzy, has now ruled that foremen and other supervisory employees are entitled to the protection of the Wagner Act and can form unions or join unions.

The board had so decided some years ago in the Union Collieries case. Only a few months ago the board overruled its own decision and held in the Maryland Drydock case that foremen could not be grouped into "appropriate" units for collective bargaining purposes. This decision was followed by strikes called by "independent" foremen's organizations in the Detroit area.

So now, by a two-to-one majority, the board has come around again to the conclusion that foremen and supervisory employees are entitled to organiza-

## Asks Fair Opportunity for Physically Handicapped

NEW YORK CITY.—Industry is urged to continue after the war its present practice of utilizing physically handicapped men and women in jobs for which they are suited, in a report by Dr. Jack Masur, acting chief medical officer of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, published here by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

"In order to secure for disabled persons their full share of opportunity within their capacity for normal employment ordinarily available in the labor market," said Dr. Masur, "we should continue to encourage the good will which now exists among employers toward persons handicapped by disablement. Most important is the necessity for a sustained public relations program to inform employers, labor unions, legislators, and the general public that vocational rehabilitation can fit a disabled person to the job successfully by means of physical restoration, vocational guidance, and training."

"Employers need to be reassured that under suitable conditions disabled persons can serve effectively without hazard to themselves or others. An excellent example of this type of publicity is the published declaration of attitude by the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives which encourages member companies to promote the employment of disabled persons. The report of the Casualty and Surety Executives reminds employers that surveys have shown that physically handicapped persons are good workers; there is evidence that their absenteeism and labor turnover records are strikingly better than those of the able-bodied; they have fewer accidents; they are conscientious, superior workers; they expect no favors and they produce as well or better than the average of normal people."

### A.F.L. VICTOR IN CLOSE ELECTION

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The American Federation of Labor triumphed in a run-off election at the huge plant here of the Aluminum Company of America. In the poll conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, 1523 employees voted for the A.F.L. while the C.I.O. mustered 1473.

tion, just as the American Federation of Labor had contended all along.

In announcing its decision, the board majority, with Gerald Reilly dissenting, said:

"The nation has now experienced the drastic consequences of extra-statutory organization by supervisory employees and the duty of the board has become plain. To continue to deny to such employees as a class the bargaining rights by the act would be to ignore the clear economic facts and invite further industrial strife—a thing which the nation can ill afford at this time and which the act was designed to mitigate."

## No Isolation of the Mind

By RUTH TAYLOR

One thing we have learned in the storm and strife of the past years: There can no longer be isolation of any nation. As the airplane has cut down the distances between countries, as the radio has wiped out the barriers of time, we have learned our interdependence one upon the other. Even the most ardent nationalists have come to realize this fact.

Even more important, however, is the growing knowledge that in the new world to come there must be no isolation of the mind.

Whatever the religion to which we adhere, we acknowledge the fact that all men are the sons of God, that all men are brothers. Therefore, we cannot, we must not stand aloof—not only in time of war, but in time of peace as well. As Sir Francis Bacon wrote once: "If a man be gracious and considerate, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but part of a vast continent."

America has stood for friendship to the downtrodden peoples of the world ever since its founding. Never must we lose sight of this great part of our destiny. As we, or our ancestors, received an opportunity in America, so must we, as Americans, express our gratitude by giving an opportunity to those who need it, wherever they may live.

Not in the spirit of charity, but in the spirit of brotherhood and fair play, must we see to it that others have access to the same things we want for ourselves—freedom of speech and religion—freedom from want and fear—irrespective of their color, class or creed.

We can best do this by first setting our house in order, by eliminating group generalizations, discrimination, unfair prejudices and old hatreds—in short, by proving to the world that democracy can work in one nation composed of heterogeneous elements, and that therefore, if a sincere attempt be made to apply its code of justice and freedom for all men, it can succeed in a whole world.

We are demonstrating it in this hemisphere, where education in knowing one another, where a concerted attempt to be good neighbors, to work together for our mutual interests, has eradicated old prejudices, and is building a permanent friendship. We can demonstrate it throughout the world—if we can teach

# -SAFEWAY-

YOUR FRIENDLY  
**GROCER**

Offers

**LOW EVERY DAY  
SHELF PRICES**



## Gen. Somervell Warns on Production Goals for 1945

Detailing the tremendous job that faces American industry in 1945 and will continue to strain our production facilities even after victory in Europe, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell gave the production achievements of American labor credit for saving lives and declared that union members had good reason for taking pride in their wartime job.

"Our production goals for 1945 are larger than ever," General Somervell said on the third anniversary of the inauguration of the Army Service Forces, "because in Europe we need more heavy guns, ammunition, tanks, more of everything than was expected and more than was used in previous campaigns. We need supplies to equip French troops, supplies for the Philippine Army, for the Russian Army, and for the Chinese. The supplies provided our allies are well spent. Their effort is heroic and they need our help."

### Says "Utmost Effort" Needed

Some 400 items are now in short supply, the Army Service Forces chief commented, adding, "only the utmost production effort will meet our need."

Rehabilitation of plants, utilities, transport and farms in liberated areas overseas adds another strain on American labor and industry, General Somervell warned. "Even aside from our eagerness to help our friends," he said, "we cannot have starvation and unrest behind our fighting fronts."

Locomotives and freight cars are among the needed facilities sent overseas, he explained, as well as road and bridge-building equipment and equipment for manufacturing tires, clothing and other necessities for both our troops and civilian populations."

### Sees Tough Job in Pacific

Even after the Germans are defeated, the toughest kind of assignment will face us, Somervell said, in moving men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific, altering production programs to fit the needs of Pacific warfare, and producing enough to defeat the fanatically stubborn power of the Japanese.

"During this period," the general explained, "production schedules must be adjusted to fit shipping and training schedules. Some increases will be needed for certain items, as for example, tropical clothing."

"We dare not fail to meet the load placed on us. There will be a general feeling that the game is in its last inning and war weariness will provoke criticism which will be the result of brittle tempers, and understandable impatience and just plain being fed up with the whole business."

### Praises Labor Achievements

In speaking of accomplishments to date, General Somervell gave the overwhelming production of American workers credit for saving lives. Air strength, artillery and other equipment gave us the preponderance of power that we needed to push the Germans back with just one American pitted against one or more Germans. The Russians, on the other hand, he said, having had fewer supplies, have had to have a strength of 3 or 4 men against 1 German.

In two months we now ship overseas, the general disclosed, as much tonnage as went to General Pershing in all of World War I. The large share of this tonnage made by union men and women entitles them to be proud of their wartime work, he declared.

## URGE BAN ON INDUSTRIAL HOMEWORK

Secretary of Labor Perkins has urged all states to abolish "industrial homework" and thus weed out the last refuge of the sweatshoppers. In a letter to state labor commissioners, she hailed the recent United States Supreme Court decision sustaining the power of the administrator of the Wage-Hour Act to outlaw such homework in all industries engaged in interstate commerce.

## Says Soldiers Favor Trade Unions

WASHINGTON.—One of the great war mysteries is what American soldiers and sailors overseas think about organized labor and what they propose to do about it when they get home after the war ends. A great deal has been written about the subject, mostly from anti-union sources. Labor has heard dire threats. Occasionally it has received a pat on the back. The following letter received by A.F.L. Organization Director Frank Fenton helps to clear up some of the mystery and should be read carefully by every trade unionist:

"From somewhere in France, Pfc. Walter L. Mitchell, a combat infantryman and former A.F.L. organizer now on leave of absence from the Federation, wishes to report. After months of combat, in which I have experienced many of the horrors and terrors of modern warfare, comes a brief but welcome respite from foxholes in a 24-hour rest camp, where again I thank God for watching over me and write my first overseas letter to you.

"It has been my privilege to discuss the war, post-war, peace and home-front situations with G.I.'s from all walks of life. G.I.'s from union families, from non-union families, from union industries, from non-union and anti-union industries and G.I.'s from the farm—all live and pray and fight for the day when they can return home and go back to work and live normally again.

"These boys have all learned, the hard way, what organization means. They all know that only through united effort, unity of purpose and personal sacrifice can any objective be taken and held.

"It is my belief, contrary to the anti-union propaganda at home, that our unions are safe from the threat of G.I. destruction. Instead of the 'predicted' death for unions, there will be an influx of new, rugged and, at times, reckless blood which may prove hard to satisfy or control.

"We of the American Federation of Labor must be on the alert that discharged servicemen are not misled in choosing their organization. The organization that has led the battle for economic advancement for working people throughout pre-war and war years should and will be the chosen organization for well-informed veterans on their return to employment."

## Royalties Ban Would Hit Health, Insurance Funds

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, who hails from North Carolina and believes that all American workers should be drafted and regimented by the Government, introduced a new kind of anti-labor bill which would outlaw employer payments to a union for any purpose other than a straight checkoff of dues.

Senator Bailey admitted his bill was aimed at President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers' Union and President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians.

Lewis is seeking a 10-cent-a-ton royalty from the operators for a health insurance fund to protect sick and injured mine workers. Petrillo has already won a royalty of a fraction of a cent per record from recording companies for a fund to provide free public concerts and employ idle musicians.

Actually, however, Bailey's bill would go far beyond banning such royalties, union chiefs said. If enacted, it would hit health insurance funds already established in many industries through collective bargaining between unions and employers.

Several unions—notably the Hatters and the Ladies' Garment Workers—have negotiated agreements under which employers pay 2 to 3 per cent of their payrolls into health funds, administered either by the unions or jointly by the unions and employers.

These are used to pay sickness and accident benefits, medical costs, hospital expenses and death benefits for employees covered by the agreements.

Similar pacts have been secured by the Upholsters and the Furniture Workers' unions and the idea is spreading.

These and other similar gains by unions would be wiped out under the Bailey bill, labor spokesmen said.

However, Joseph A. Padway, A.F.L. counsel, challenged constitutionality of the North Carolina Senator's measure.

"We don't believe that the collective bargaining rights of workers—even if they secure benefits in hitherto uncharted fields—can be validly circumscribed by such legislation," Padway declared.

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.